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BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN RANSAS TO SE-entre the leaded wire service of the Associated Press; controls exclusively for Topelia the Full Day Service of this grout organization for the conscion of news. A talegraph operator in the STATE JOURNAL office is employed for the sole purpose of taking this report, which especially inducedly from 7:10 a. in. the total p. m. (with bulletins of important hows up to 6 p. m.) over a wire rouning into this office and used out; for the day Associate I Press business between the hours above, hanned. Let the STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Empass receiving the Full Day Associated Press Report.

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Weather Indications.

Chicago, July 24.—Weather indications and forecasts. Temperature ranging from 90 to 100 degrees prevailed yesterday between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. Cooler weather is probable tonight and tomorrow in the northwest states, Nebraska, Texas and Upper Mississippi valleys, lake region and New England, and but slight changes in temperature in the south half of the country.

A CHICAGO man was fined \$25 for laughing at a woman with bloomers, and now his soul pants for revenge.

THE burning of the largest gold mill In the country is what the Populists would call a just visitation of Providence.

WHEN Senator Gorman spoke of cowards in high places he didu't have to get a telescope to see some shining exam-

Is the people who filled the senate galleries are fair representatives, the people enjoy hearing Grover Cleveland

Gov. WATTE is still vaporing about state rights, as though that question had not been settled fluxly years ago at Ap-

MR. GORMAN made a very true statebe defended. It needs a plausible defense very badly indeed.

had one long ago a little thing like the cholera wouldn't have bothered us. GOVERNOR TILLMAN will have the dis-

pensaries open after August L. This is a little late but a thirsty population will | ment for better pay. appreciate the act late though it be. MARTIAL law has been declared in the

Mosquite territory. No one supposed they had got that bad though it was reasonable to suppose blood had been let.

Is the state bourd of charities hasn't the power to remove McCasey it is time some provision were made for the removal of incompetent and corrupt offi-THE firing of China, that so many

women consider a pleasing diversion, seems to be taken seriously by Japan and so much so that it may be necessary

THE declaration of Mr. Sovereign that traffic is still blocked by the strike will hardly have the effect of making people go to sleep on the tracks as a general thing.

EXPERT STEPREN LITTLE'S showing of a \$7,000,000 shortage in the Santa Fe accounts is explained by the officials as due to the shippers retate system. What a "pull" it is to get a rebate!

Tim senators abuse the president for showing up their incompetency and cowardice, and then go right back to doing nothing, as the meeting of Democratic leaders yesterday shows.

To RHAD the suswer of Debs' attorneys to the indictment against their client, one would think he and his coadjutors were the most powerless and ineffective persons in the whole A. R. U.

PRESIDENT HAVEMEYER of the sugar trust refuses to reply to the inquiries of Congressman Harter as to how much the trust makes, etc. Mr. Havemeyer has a good thing and doesn't propose to give

THE best way to rid the state institutions of their incompetent managements appears to be to let them fight between themselves. The quarrel at Leaven worth would indicate that vacancies in 1830, when the carpenters and mawere needed.

ewn convictions to support the senate tariff bill because he thought the president would support it. He sees now how much better it would have to have acted his own part rather than that of a cuckoo.

Ir Cleveland gave the tariff committee of the senate to understand he would and wrote the letter to Chairman Wilson they have a right to be mad, but that doesn't disprove the disagreeable truths | he uttered about the souste.

SOME EARLY STRIKES

LABOR TROUBLES IN THE COUNTRY MANY YEARS AGO.

The Pirst Strike Ever Recorded In America. Dissetisfaction at Reduced Liquor Allowance-A Strike For Shorter Hours-Trouble Over a Rule Forbidding Smoking.

[Special Correspondence.] New York, July 19. - The first recorded American strike was entered upon in this city in 1741-153 years ago-by journeymen bakers. It was a strike for wages, but just how small was the weekly or monthly stipend received and despised by the breadmakers is not known to this chronicler; neither is the amount demanded. The whole affair, from start to finish, was conducted very much as are strikes of these modern days. The men made their demand formally. It being promptly it not formally refused by their employers, they walked out in a body. This action aroused great indignation, and the leaders were arrested and tried on the charge of having entered into a "conspiracy against the king."

It was more than a half century after that the second recorded strike was made. The staid city of Philadelphia was the scene of this "labor trouble," and the dissatisfied element was composed of the "fine" shoe makers. They wanted higher wages, walked out and had to walk in again for their pains, for their employers said they could not, and certainly they did not, accede to the men's demands.

After two years the mon, whose dissatisfaction was only smoldering, not quenched, tried it again and won. The next year, or in 1797, the employers, who were much chagrined over having given in to their workmen, announced that the wages must be put down to the old figures again. This did not suit a little bit, and then came Philadelphia's second and the republic's third strike. This was settled by a comparomise, but whether there was also arbitration is not stated. It should be noted that the action of the men in leaving work was not termed a "strike" in those early days. They were said to have "turned

The magic wires that tick the news to every city in the land were not then strung, of course, and so intelligence of the Philadelphia "turnouts" was slow in its diffusion. But in time it was duly spread abroad, and great was the excitement it engendered among workingmen. It was no doubt the victories won by the Philadelphia shoemakers that brought about the exciting turnouts of seamen in New York that marked the year 1803. These were accompanied by decidedly riotous manifestations, the ment when he said the senate needed to first that had ever been known, because of differences concerning wages, on the western hemisphere. Just how the mat- mouth is situated at the extreme other czar for his approval the choice of ter terminated in the contest between end of the body within the shell. How- Prince Alexander of Battenberg to be TURKEY now has a quarantine against | the shipowners and the seamen I have ever, this protuberance plays an impor-Europeans. If the United States had not been able to discover, but it scens that part in the feeding of the animal secretary when Alexander visited the probable that the men won, for it is It consists of two tubes incased in a courts of Germany, Austria and Constated that in 1805 the Philadelphia tough, leathery sheath. The tube nearshoemakers, encouraged in their turn est the hinge of the shell is called the by the results of the furnouts in New York, inaugurated a still further move-

"capital' and "labor" that had so far occurred in the new world. It lasted full seven weeks and terminated at last in crushing defeat for the men. Their ringleaders, moreover, were arrested, tried and convicted of having emered into a "conspiracy to raise their wages," The records of the trials of the shoemakers are preserved in the library of the United States supreme court at Washington and possess a curious interest not only as contributing to the history of the "labor movement," but because of the side lights incidentally shed on the life and manners of those days. It was testified by Mr. John Bedford, a "master cordwainer"-it appears that that was the title of an employing shoemaker early in the present century-that he had lost over \$400 annually because of "turnouts" ordered by the Journeymen's association. Recorder Moses Levy, who heard the cases, fined the men \$8 each, with costs. His official action reminds one forcibly of the English statute in force during the and is used as a lever for opening and reign of Edward III, providing for the fining of tenants who "conspired to lower their rents. "

Labor unions in Philadelphia were very slow to recover from the effects of the center of the body to each shell the paralyzing fines imposed by Recorder Levy, and there were no more turnonts in the City of Brotherly Love for kept pure by the filtering, feeding procmany years. In New York, however, there were more strikes in 1809, and been recommended to persons of weak again it was the shoemakers who were uneasy. Nearly 200 men, the largest juice is so officacious is little known. number yet, engaged in that turnout. As a matter of fact, the instinct of pres-The term "strike" seems to have been ervation which enables the animal to first used in that year. It was applied, absorb only that which is nutritious is however, only to a stoppage of work by really the cause why the flesh and juice the men in one shop. A general volun- are such valuable food for the building tary vacation was still spoken of as a up of the human system. The hypoturnent. The men in this case were victorious. Many strikes, nearly all of in both the flesh and juice, and analysis shoemakers and few of much conse- proving that the latter (the juice) is alquence, were ordered in different places during the year immediately following. The most important of all occurred in it is quite ofvious why clam juice Pittsburg, a town that, by the way, has acquired a considerable reputation because of its great strikes of later years.

The first strike for shorter hours came sons of Boston wanted to establish a 10 hour day, but could not succeed. In SENATOR VEST says he gave up his 1833 Boston's labor unions got so strong that the employers pledged themselves not to employ union men. It came to | ing them. In fact, the Indians seldom naught. The first big mill strike was in Paterson, N. J., in 1835. Militia were first called out to repress strikers in 1834 along the line of the Providence railroad. A strike as carlons as the one at | Medford occurred in Maine in 1836, support its bill and then turned around when some French laborers refused to work longer on a dam they were contructing because they had been forbidten to smoke their pipes while at work.

CHARLES APPLEBEE

How They Live and Their Medicinal and Nutritive Properties. [Special Correspondence.]

Boston, July 19. - Among the millions of people of this country who use clams not one in 10,000 knows anything about their life, habits or anatomy or the reasons why this most useful bivalve is accepted as a nerve restorer and stomach tonic. As a matter of fact, so tittle has been written about clams and so neglected has the natural history of this mollusk been is is safe to state that less is known about the life and habits of the clam than of any other food shellfish.

Two kinds of clams are popularly known—the soft clam, which is also called long clam and Nauninose, and the hard clam, often called Little Neck clam, from the excellent specimens of the species that are taken in cat district. But there are also several species of giant clams, notably the giant clam of the Pacific-often weighing 10 to 14 pounds-the flesh of which is dried by the northwestern Indian tribes and forms a considerable factor in their winter food. This clam is somewhat like the soft clam of the Atlantic scaboard in appearance, and its anatomy is precisely similar. Then there is that huge East Indian shellfish, erroneously called giant clam, whose shells often weigh 250 pounds each and which are often broken into pieces and used by some of the natives of the Indian archipelago for hatchet heads, spears, etc.

These facts are interesting, but it will be much more interesting and useful to tell something of the life, habits and medicinal properties of the soft and hard clams which now form so important a part in our fish food supply. Nearly \$2,000,000 worth are consumed in the United States each year, the greater part of which are taken on the coasts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. The hard

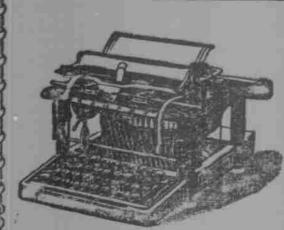
clam is much the more valuable. Beginning at the birth of the clam, we find that they are nearly all monosexular-that is, they have separate sexes-while it not unfrequently happens that many are found to be bisexular, having both sexes in the one animal. Some investigators were of the impression that the latter were hermaphrodite and could not breed, but this theory is wrong, and we know that the blexular clam is capable of procreating in precisely the same manner as do the European er flat oysters (Ostrea edulis), which are all bisexular, in contradiction to the American oyster (Ostrea vinganious) and the Portuguese oyster (Ostrea elongata), which are monosexu-

Every one who has eaten a clam has noticed the dark, tough, tubular part that extends outside the shell of the soft at Heidelberg university. clam to a considerable distance and is also found in the more highly prized hard clam. It is supposed by some that this is the mouth or head, whereas the ex-current siphon, and the outside one is the incurrent syphon. Their business is to draw water (containing food) This was the longest struggle between through the incurrent siphon, from where it passes along the millions of hairylike cilia that form the fringe which surrounds the body, thence over the gills, where the oxygen is taken in, then around the mouth, which absorbs the microscopic food, and when these operations of filtration and absorption are completed the remainder of the water-deprived of the food and oxygen required for the sustenance of the little animal-is forced back into the sea through the ex-current siphon. The fringe or myriads of cilia to which I have here referred have also an importaut bearing on this feeding process. They are in constant motion, shaking or moving backward and forward, and thus, forming a kind of current on the water, add impetus to the suction which is used to draw the water into the incurrent siphon. The tough, semiconical piece of fiesh which is seen upon opening a clain has a use far different from that which is generally attributed to it. It is the foot, is peculiarly muscular closing the shell, as an offensive and defensive power, in the same manner that the foot or muscular little pieces which are found attaching the oyster at

serve to open and keep it closed. The juices of the clam, which are ess which I have described, have long stomachs, etc., but the reasons why this As a matter of fact, the instinct of presphosphites are held in natural solution most identical as to its composition with the gastric juice of the human stomach should be a powerful restorative for those whose stemachs and gastrie juices have been injured or depleted in eco-

nomic value by excesses or illness. For many years before the white men visited the shores of New England the Indians used the clam as a food and for bait. The clambake of today somewhat resembles their methods of cookused them raw, but the millions of tons of clam shells that now whiten certain parts of the coast testify that the drying process of the present northwestern tribes was also the chief method employed by their early eastern kinsmen, although we have also proof that when gathered for immediate use the Incient natives of New England invatiably adopted the clambake process of ROBERT F. WALSEL

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PRIME MINISTER STOILOFF.

Interesting Career of the Statesman Who Bas Overthrown Stambuloff In Bulgaria. Dr. Stoiloff, the new prime minister of Bulgaria, who has succeeded in over-



DR. STOHLOFF.

loff was born in Philippopolis and is 1817. about 43 years of age. He was educated at Robert college in Constantinople and

throwing Stam-

buloff, the "Bis-

and experience.

In 1879 he was a member of the constitutional convention at Tirnova, and was one of the delegation chosen for the important mission of submitting to the stantinople and saw the enthusiastic reception accorded the prince when he en-

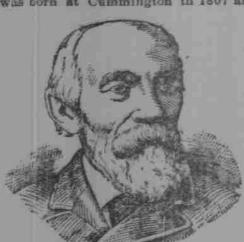
tered Bulgaria. In 1883 Dr. Stoiloff was sent to Russia as a diplomatic agent of the Bulgarian government at St. Petersburg. When a prominent Russian statesman asked him, "Whom and what do you represent-Bulgaria freed by us and the prince set upon his throne by the czar?" the words were such a blow to Stoiloff's national pride that he at once returned to Sofia. During the war with Servia Stoiloff was an officer on the prince's staff and remained faithful to him, even in 1886, when the prince left Bulgaria forever. The following year Stoiloff vis- year. ited the courts of Europe, seeking on behalf of the sobranje acceptable candidates for the vacant throne. After long negotiation in Vienna he secured the acceptance of Prince Ferdinand of Co-

THE BRYANT POETS' FESTIVAL.

Centennial of the Birth of the Author of "Thenatopsis" at His Old Home.

William Cullen Bryant, the poet, would have been 100 years old on Nov. a of this year had he lived, and the chaplain, E. F. Moulton, Ohio; guide, centennial of his birth will be appro- Henry Goodwin, Massachusetts; warden in the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts | uel Green, New York, on Aug. 16. The old Bryant home is in | The supreme council adopted a resolution towns of Cummington and West Cummington, and the festival will be held third Wednesday in May. near the old home, where Parke Godwin, the post's son-in-law, has a residence. Parke Godwin will preside, Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver the invocation. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes have been asked to read poems, and among those invited to be present is Hon. John Howard Bryant of Princeton, Illa.

John H. Bryant is the only surviving brother of William Cullen Bryant. He was born at Cummington in 1807 and



JOHN H. BRYANT. removed to Illinois in 1831, where he became justice of the peace for Putnam county in 1834. He has been twice a member of the Illinois legislature and has held other modest offices. Until his sixticth year Mr. Bryant was an enthu- Laundry for your laundry work? If you stastic farmer. He has won modest fame, haven't, try them. 112 W. 7th. Tele. 34.

as a poet and has published two volumes

William Cullen Bryant's greatest poem, "Thanatopsis," was written at Cummington when he was but 18 years of age. It was while wandering through the primeval forests, over the floor of marck of Bul- which were somtered the gigantic trunks garia," is a of fallen trees, moldering for long years which were senttered the gigantic trunks statesman of con- and suggesting an indefinitely remote siderable ability antiquity, that the poem was composed. When the young poet left Cummington and a devoted to begin his law studies, he left the friend of Prince poem among his papers. When his as-Ferdinand, who tonished and delighted father found it, rules Bulgaria, be read it to a lady who happened to be but does not en. in the house, and both were moved to joy the recogni- tears. The poem was printed in The tion of the powers of Europe. Dr. Stoi. North American Review in September,

Burning Novels at the Stake.

The Salvation-Army held a "novel burning night" in Dunedin, New Zealand, recently. In the center of the backs" of all kinds, ranging from "Bluecap, the Bushranger" to some of Besant's works. The proceedings were under the leadership of Captain Chapple Hanging and Painting. and Lientenant Mathers. The fermer declared that if persons gave their time, money and admiration to novels they were idolaters quite as much as the heathen who worshiped his ugly elephant. Works like Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress' and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," written for a purpose, were excepted. but the average religious novel was denonneed in seathing terms and was declared to be to all intents and purposes a "yellow back" without the covers, with a dash of religion tacked on to gull professors of religion. After some singing and addresses some 300 books and periodicals were destroyed.

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ROYAL ARCANUM.

Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council. Gossip of the Order.

The supreme council, in session at De troit, elected the following officers: Su preme regent, C. W. Hazzard, Pennsyvania. -upreme vice regent, J. E. Pound, New York: past supreme regent, H. H. C. Miller, lilinois; secretary, W. O. Robson, Boston; treasurer, E. A. Skinner, New York: auditor, A. T. Turner, Jr., Massachusetts: priately celebrated by a festival of poets | Thomas A. Parish, Michigan; sentry, Sum-

western Massachusetts, between the changing the date of the annual meeting from the first Wednesday in June to the The supreme council rejected the proposi-

tions to lower the age limit to 18 years and to reinstate members who have been supended 30 days without medical re-exami-

A resolution to cut down the charter fee to \$300 was rejected by the supreme coancil.

On June 1 there were 153,900 members of the order. The supreme council voted to prohibit the further admission as members of persons

living in Arkansas. It was shown that this state has drawn out about \$200,000 more than it has contributed to the widows and orphaus' fund.

Enights of Honor. John P. Shannon is a coming man in the

supreme lodge. The resolution offered in the supreme lodge that a change in occupation to one prohibited by the laws of the order should cause forfeiture of membership and benefit

The proposal to admit women to beneficial membership was referred to the next session of the supreme lodge.

Bonds of supreme reporter and supreme treasurer may be furnished in whole or in part by reputable fidelity or security com-Assessments Nov. 405, 405 and 407 have

been called for July. They must be paid before July 81. For the first time in 17 years Colonel J. A. Ege missed roll call in the supreme

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